

## Secret Treaties Cause Of Chinese Unrest

Japan's Agreement With Entente And Russia Disclose Disposition Of Shantung Province Without Knowledge Of Chinese—Why China was Kept From Entering War

There are doubtless many of our readers who have wondered from the Associated Press dispatches what the controversy between Japan and China is all about. By permission of the Associated Press and the New York Times, The Maui News is enabled to print herewith a resume of the Japanese-Chinese case which recently appeared in the New York Times, showing the diplomatic correspondence and the secret treaties involved.

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Special cable to "The New York Times."

PARIS, April 21—No delegation outside those of the powers directly concerned is more interested in the outcome of the Adriatic controversy than the Chinese, for there is a point of curious similarity between the quarrel of Italy and Yugoslavia and that of China and Japan over the Chinese Province of Shantung. There is also this difference: Italy is struggling to get the debatable territory promised her by England and France as an inducement to enter the war Japan is fighting to get admittedly Chinese territory as a reward for letting China enter the war.

Japan bases her case on secret agreements made by England, France, Italy and Russia in February, 1917, that they would support Japan's claims to the German Pacific islands north of the equator, and to the Chinese territory of Shantung from which Germany had been ousted. Evidence of these promises given to Japan is contained in hitherto unpublished diplomatic notes which are part of this cable dispatch.

Neither President Wilson nor the Chinese delegates knew of the existence of these secret agreements when they came to Paris. The disclosure was first made to Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the Council of Ten, when the question of the mandatory system as suggested by the American President was first under discussion. It was then proposed that the German islands be disposed of by placing them under mandates.

**How Wilson Learned of Treaties**  
It was an awkward moment. Mr. Lloyd George remarked that an arrangement of a different character had already been reached with reference to the islands. Mr. Wilson asked what it was. Mr. Lloyd George turned to Baron Makino for an explanation, whereupon Mr. Wilson was informed that Japan had received the promise of England, France, Italy, and Russia, two years before, that she should have outright all the German islands north of the equator, and that she had agreed that Australia should have all to the south. It was common knowledge that such a distribution had been long contemplated, but nobody outside the Foreign Offices of the Governments directly involved knew that there were definite, signed agreements concerning the deal.

After learning so much Mr. Wilson asked if there were any other secret agreements which had not been produced at the conference. It was then admitted that the agreement with Japan also included the British, French, and Italian promises to support her claims to the Chinese Province of Shantung as the price Japan demanded for allowing China to enter the war, despite the fact that China had been repeatedly trying to get into the war against Germany of her own volition.

The reason for her failure to become a participant makes an interesting phase of this Asiatic question. She was barred out in the early stages of hostilities because Japan had no desire to let China participate in the military task of recovering her own territory in Shantung Province from the Germans at Kiachau. Again, in November, 1915, China tried to enter the contest as desired by the European powers. On that occasion Baron Ishii, then Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to the European Ambassadors at Tokio: "Japan could not view without apprehension the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese which would result from their entering the war."

China did not dare act contrary to the wishes of Japan, for she knew Europe could not help her in case of need, and she feared Japanese aggression. But another opportunity came to China early in 1917, when the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany and invited all the neutral countries of the world to follow her example. Then Japan like the rest of the world, realized that America would soon become an active belligerent, and that the defeat of Germany was no longer a matter of doubt. Japan also realized then that she could no longer keep China neutral; so Viscount Motono, then the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, immediately set to work to insure Japan's position in the Peace Conference in anticipation of China herself being represented at that conference to plead her own cause.

**Text of the Correspondence**  
From this resulted the following diplomatic correspondence with its secret promises.  
Motono first took up the matter with the British Ambassador at Tokio. The Ambassador's reply was the following letter:

"British Embassy, Tokio, Feb. 16, 1917.  
"My Dear Excellency: With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo, when your

Excellency informed me of the desire of the Imperial Government to receive assurance that on the occasion of a Peace Conference his Britannic Majesty's Government will support the claims of Japan in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator, I have the honor, under instructions received from his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to you the following message from his Britannic Majesty's Government:

"His Britannic Majesty's Government accedes with pleasure to request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the Peace Conference; It being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator."

"I avail myself of this opportunity, M. le Ministre, to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration."

"CONYNGHAM GREENE, "His British Majesty's Ambassador."

"To his Excellency, Viscount Ichiro Motono, his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs."

In his reply to the above communication from the British Ambassador, Motono, after the usual diplomatic exchange of courtesies wrote:

"The Japanese Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your Government has given assurance and happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese Government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the Peace Conference by his Majesty's Britannic Government in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator."

The date of this letter is Feb. 21, 1917.

**Japan's Overtures to France**  
On Feb. 19 Motono wrote notes to the Russian and French Ambassadors at Tokio as follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Government has not yet formally entered into conversation with the Entente Powers concerning the conditions of peace I propose to present to Germany, because it is guided by the thought that such questions ought to be decided in concert between Japan and the said powers at the moment when the peace negotiations begin. Nevertheless, in view of the recent developments in the general situation, and in view of the particular arrangements concerning peace conditions, such as arrangements relative to the disposition of the Bosphorus, Constantinople, and the Dardanelles, being already under discussion by the powers interested, the Imperial Japanese Government believes that the moment has come for it also to express its desire relative to certain conditions of peace essential to Japan and to submit them for the consideration of the Government of the French Republic."

"The French Government is thoroughly informed of all the efforts the Japanese Government has made in a general manner to accomplish its task in the present war, and particularly to guarantee for the future the peace of Oriental Asia and the security of the Japanese Empire, for which it is absolutely necessary to take from Germany its bases of political, military, and economic activity in the Far East."

"Under these conditions the Imperial Japanese Government proposes to demand from Germany at the time of the peace negotiations the surrender of the territorial rights and special interests Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the islands situated north of the equator in the Pacific Ocean."

"The Imperial Japanese Government confidently hopes the Government of the French Republic, realizing the legitimacy of these demands, will give assurance that, her case being proved, Japan may count upon its full support on this question."

"It goes without saying that reparation for damages caused to the life and property of the Japanese people by the unjustifiable attacks of the enemy, as well as other conditions of peace of a character common to all the Entente Powers, are entirely outside the consideration of the present question."

**French Reply to Motono**  
Twelve days later the French Ambassador replied to the Japanese Foreign Office as follows:

"The Government of the French Republic is disposed to give the Japanese Government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions vital to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese province and these islands."

"M. Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany, and that it give this act desirable significance. The consequences of this in China should be the following:

"First, handing passports to the German diplomatic agents and Consuls.  
"Second, the obligation of all under German jurisdiction to leave Chinese territory."

"Third, the internment of German ships in Chinese ports and the ultimate regulation of these ships in order to place them at the disposition of the Allies following the example of Italy and Portugal. According to the information of the French Government there are fifteen German ships in Chinese ports, totaling about

40,000 tons.  
"Fourth, requisition of German commercial houses established in China; forfeiting the right of Germany in the concessions she possesses in certain parts of China."  
On receipt of the above Motono wrote expressing profound thanks for the friendly sentiments inspiring the French Government, and in behalf of Japan promised compliance with Briand's request to get China to break relations with Germany, adding that it had spared no effort in that direction from the beginning.

The Russian Ambassador wrote very briefly to Motono Feb. 20 committing his Government also to the support of the Japanese claims at the Peace Conference.

So far as Italy was concerned, this same business was transacted, not at Tokio, but at Rome, where the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the Japanese Ambassador assurance that Italy would offer no objections in the matter.

**KEEPS WORD TO NEWSY**

MONTEVIDEO, March 6—(By Associated Press)—One of the first acts of Dr. Baltasar Brum on assuming the presidency of Uruguay was to substitute a little street urchin for the brightly uniformed military guard that had been sent to his residence, in keeping with a custom of long standing. The boy used to sell lottery tickets and newspapers to Dr. Brum at the Central Railway station. Three years ago he told Dr. Brum "when you get to be president, I want to be your door keeper."

Dr. Brum smiled at the prophecy and said if such a thing ever happened to him he would not forget the request. Just before his inauguration Dr. Brum sent for the boy and kept his promise.

**Relics**  
The Smithsonian Institution ought to begin getting ready for an interesting permanent exhibit of corkscrews.—Detroit News.

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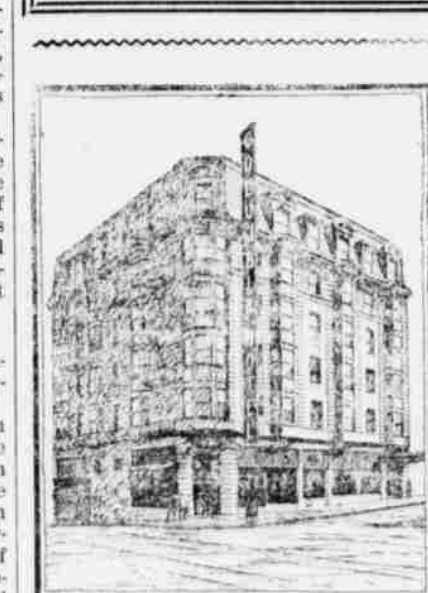
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**BY AUTHORITY**

**TERRITORY OF HAWAII**  
**COUNTY OF MAUI.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certain Writ of Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, in the Case of the Bank of Maui, Limited, as plaintiff, against the Maui Wine Company, Limited, as defendant; the Honorable Leslie L. Burr presiding Judge, and Henry C. Moesman Clerk, under date of April 22nd, 1919, and duly attested; addressed, directed and delivered to me; and issued in order to satisfy a Judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff in said Court and cause, under date of November 25th, 1918, in the sum of \$4264.90 inclusive of interest to entry of Judgment, commissions and costs, I have levied upon the following described property; to-wit:

- 2 Single 4 wheel wagons.
- 1 white mule.
- 1 Hudson Runabout No. 703.
- 1 Stable shed.
- 1 Garage building.
- 1 Water closet.
- 1 set old harness.
- 1 Red Reo truck No. 617.
- 1 Old dray and shaft.
- 1 Shed.
- 1 Cottage (7 rooms).
- 1 Warehouse.
- 1 Diebold Combination Safe.
- 1 Filing Cabinet.
- 1 National Cash Register.
- 2 Small R. W. desks.
- 1 Small counter.
- 5 Chairs.
- 1 Stationary stand.
- 2 Baskets.
- 20 Crates empty Flask.
- 1/2 barrel corks.
- 2 Corking machines (2).
- 1 Electric Light Desk.
- 1 Tin container.
- 1 Wine machine filler.
- 2 pig, twine.
- 1 Waste basket.
- 1 Iron ink stand.
- 12 Empty beer bottles.
- 2 old tires and tube.
- 1 Redwood table.
- 4 length stove piping.
- 1 patent toilet white enamel.
- 1 chandelier.
- 1 shower.
- 2 empty gas drums.
- 1 Raymond & Wilshire combination safe.
- 1 Bookkeepers desk (Redwood).
- 4 Red wood tables.
- 3 Red wood counters.
- 1 Stool.
- 1 Remington Type Writer and table.
- 1 Floor Truck.
- 1 Hand water pump.
- 1 Lot old harnesses.
- 1 Crates empty gin bottles.
- 1 Capping machine.
- 1 Roller crane.
- 5 Brass containers (3 large 2 small).
- 1 Small basket.
- 4 Wire baskets.
- 2 glass ink stand.
- 50 Empty barrels.
- 2 Goodyear hard tires, (36 x 5).
- 1 boiler.
- 1 Red wood table (small).
- 2 Length joint piping.

**BY AUTHORITY**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE**  
**Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii**  
**At Chambers**

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel R. Dowdle, Late of Makawao, Maui, T. H., Deceased.

Petition of Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, Trustee under the will of Samuel R. Dowdle, deceased, for allowance of accounts, order of distribution and discharge.

IT IS ORDERED, that Thursday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Judge of this Court at the Court Room of said Court, at Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, T. H. this 14th day of May, 1919.

**BY THE COURT,**  
**HENRY C. MOSSMAN,**  
Clerk.

D. H. CASE, for Trustee.  
(May 16, 23, 30; June 6.)

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